NIBLO'S GARDEN .- At 1:30 and 8 : "The Black Crook."

OLYMPIC THEATER.—At 1:30 and 8: "Mephisto." Miss Lydin Thompson. UNION SQUARE THEATER.—"The Belles of the Kitchen." The Vokes Family. WALLACK'S THEATER-"The Colleen Bawn." Shiel Barry.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Blindfold Drill. AMERICAN INSTITUTE .- Annual Fair. BAIN HALL-Exhibition of Paintings. CAPITOLINE GROUNDS.-Start of Transatlantic Balloon. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, - Summer Night's Concert Theodore Thomas, ROBINSON HALL.-Varieties. The Royal Marioneties.

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Business Nonces.

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The best BRACES or SUSPENDERS in the world VICTIMS OF OBSCURE DISEASES, seeking safety and restored health, should use Dai HELMHOLD's EXTRACT Brone. This article is officinal and standard. It is, moreover, the only

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THE SEVEN SENSES, by Dr. R. W. Raymond, in Tainess Lecture Extra No. 5.

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vertisements and Sabscriptions is now open in London, No. 24 First-st., E. C. All English and Continental advertisements intended for insertion in The New-York Termine should be sent direct to the London Office. Subscriptions for any period will be received at the same office, and single copies of the paper may always be obtained. THE NEW-YORK TRI

81 Ficet-st., E. C., London. During the construction of the front of the new Tribune vilding, The Pribune Office may be found in the first tilding in the rear on Spruce-st. The Tribune Counting own is on the first floor, and is entered at the second door won Spruce-st. from the old site.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1873.

President Castelar has changed his Cabinet, making Sener Berges Minister of Public Works, and Sener Debrio Minister of Justice. Admiral Yelverton declares his readiness to surrender the frigates Vitoria and Almansa. - The Royal Commission to investigate the Canadian Raffway scandal questioned several witnesses, who could give no information of value.

Gov. Washburn it is estimated has a majority of 113 delegates in the Worcester Convention; the Committees solutions and Credentials are strongly in his intercat. == Minister Thornton paid \$15,500,000, the amount of the Geneva award, and Secretary Fish inested the sum in Government funds, === There are 264 cases of yellow fever at Shreveport, La.; it is claimed that there are none in Galveston, Texas. —— Gov. Cooke of the District of Columbia says he may retain the office till after the next election. —— Irving persists that he was concerned in the Nathan murder. —— The U. 8. Attorney General says the Kentucky Ku-Klux will be prosecuted with vigor. — Judge T. S. Crawford and District-Attorney Harriss were assassinated in Winnesboro', La., because, it is supposed, of a personal quarrel. = The Labor Reformers of Schuylkill County nomi-

pated a legislative ticket. The Brooklyn Common Council elected Andrew Conningham City Treasurer and ordered several important investigations; the prosecution of Rodman was claimed to be a farce; the Trust Company affirmed its solveney. = District-Attorney Downing withdrew from the Kelsey case, and two witnesses of the outrage described the masked assailants. - The Commissioners of Charities and Correction were said to be acting inharmoniously. The Secretary of the French Legation died. The fall of a balcony in Brooklyn injured 26 percons. The Jersey City Fire Commissioners pleaded non ruit to the indictments against them. —— The commitment of the Wall-st. duelists' second was decided to be defective. - Byas, the alleged murderer of. Della Corcoran, was convicted of manslaughter. Gold, 1112, 1124, 1112. Thermometer, 650, 700, 610.

Constant complaints reach us from Brooklyn readers that at many of their news stands the supply of THE TRIBUNE is exhausted long before that of the other papers, so that it cannot frequently be purchased after 8 o'clock in the morning. If our friends will specify what stands keep an inadequate supply, we will endeavor to remedy the difficulty, either by inducing the proprietors to increase their orders or otherwise.

From Washington we have minute and interesting particulars of the final transfer of the Geneva award to the United States Treasury. The operations of the Treasury Department and the Syndicate belittle the historic and dramatic effect of the payment of \$15,500,000, in gold, to the United States by week ago. In July, it will be remembered, Great Britain. Nevertheless, as a final ending | the decrease was less than four hundred thouof the long and anxious negotiation known as sand dollars. the Alabama discussion, as the conclusion of | We base our opinion that the surplus in- ing from his office, was introduced at Albany can blame a "drownded" little girl, the vic- Prindles.

one of the most important international debates of modern times, this event is impressive in its simplicity.

To-day, the forty-second annual exhibition of the American Institute of this city is opened to the public. The association, which 1873, the expenditures of the United States, thus once more comes before the people with its show of manufactures, mechanical inventions and improvements, works of art, and other evidences of material progress, is among the most venerable and substantial of the country. Its annual fair, though never hailed with much enthusiasm, has always been a varied, rich and highly interesting show. It is really the best exhibit of its kind in the whole country; it has admirably shown forth the progress made in the various departments of industrial activity properly represented in such an exhibition. This year, we understand, the fair will be worthy of the honest fame of its predecessors, and it will, doubtless, attract thousands of interested and instructed spec-

Our dispatches from Worcester give a graphic picture of the mighty gathering in which the Massachusetts contest has culminated. Despite the wild arithmetic with which the Butler men keep up their spirits, it is clear that their champion has lost the fight. And now the vast crowds, drawn together at the Republican Convention, are discussing these two questions: How will Butler take his defeat? and How will the anti-Butler men use their victory? The indications are that Butler will "behave himself" if he does not get too mad. But the other side is likely to worry him roughly. He will want all his coolness when, as a delegate, he is obliged to tace the storm which is preparing for him. It is said that the Massachusetts Republicans, sick of these repeated raids of Gen. Butler, are determined now to crush him out effectually. That is so much easier said than done that most men will look on curiously to see how the Convention will do it. Perhaps that wise Providence which has ordered this violent shaking of Massachusetts politics will, with this last disturbance, permit its permanent discontinuance.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.

Long ago we warned the railway companies that they would soon have to face an opposition at this end of their lines quite as bitter and as resolute as the hostility of the farmers at the other. The merchants, the manufacturers, and the Patrons of Husbandry have a common interest, and will fight shoulder to shoulder. They have all suffered together from the exactions of the oppressive corporations; they are all alike threatened with absolute ruin unless there is a great and speedy change. The case of the Farmers has been a clear one from the first. Their misfortunes have been evident to everybody. But the public is just beginning to understand how intimately other classes are involved in the same troubles. It is not only that a depression of the agricultural interest affects our whole national prosperity at its very source; but New-York merchants have an especial grievance quite as great as that of the Farmers, though it has not been realized quite so quickly. For while the tolls from the grain region to this port have been placed at ruinous figures, other cities have seized the opportunity to make a bid for our trade, and there is a fair chance that they may get it away from us-not merely for one season nor for two, but forever. We have already shown that the cheapest way to get freights from New-York to Chicago is sometimes to send them by the way of Boston, and that grain ean often be shipped from Boston much cheaper than it can from the metropolis, and with much more convenience. We have shown also that the exactions of harbor masters, health officers, and Custom-house leeches have been driving commerce away from New-York for years past, and that Boston and Philadelphia have been enriched by our misfortunes. But a far more serious danger threatens us in other directions, pointed out in a suggestive communication which we print this morning. Canada is enlarging the Welland Canal, and in a short time the lake steamers will be able to carry grain from Chicago alongside the ocean vessels at Montreal. It can then be exported to Liverpool at much less cost and with much less delay and inconvenience than by any route of transportation through New-York. The other rival is Baltimore. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is to be extended to Chicago, and they say its stock is not to be watered; it is to be built for cash; and it is to earn dividends only on the actual honest outlay. A road like that can certainly compete to advantage with the Erie and the New-York Central.

These facts, and others of hardly inferior significance, are the reasons for the meeting at the Cooper Institute to-night. The Merchants' Movement evidently has the sympathy of the leaders of New-York trade. Several hundreds of the best commercial names in the city are appended to the call which appears in our columns this morning. If men like these seriously undertake to meet the difficulties of the situation, they will succeed. There is much to be done. We want better routes of transportation to begin with, and when we have secured those we want docks, wharves, warehouses, elevators, freight depots, and honest customs officers. But we can have them all if we make up our minds to it, and now that the people seem to be aroused the prospect is not discouraging.

A FAREWELL TO THE SINKING FUND. The usual contribution to the National Sinking Fund will not be made this year.

The United States Treasury now owns, according to its own statements, about twelve millions of coin not subject to be drawn from it on demand, and about the same amount of currency. These amounts, under ordinary circumstances, would be amply sufficient, provided the Secretary would keep out of Wall country to regulate themselves by natural laws. Of course we are here supposing that nothing is to be done to restore specie payments. But while the Treasury may be strong enough to carry on its legitimate business we are decidedly of opinion that from this time until the close of the current fiscal year it will have no ammunition to waste. In plainer terms, there will be little, if any, surplus revenue; little, if any, reduction of the debt. A small decrease, it is likely, will be figured out for the current month, but increases must appear frequently in the months succeeding. In August the receipts from customs are the heaviest of the year, which accounts for the reduction of the debt of over six million dollars reported a

come of the Treasury will be little or nothing for the remainder of the year on two wellknown facts: (1.) That Congress has greatly exclusive of interest on the Public Debt, were \$180,488,637, an increase of \$27,286,781 over the previous year. We see no reason for believing that they will be less in the current year. The chances are that they will be greater. About \$102,000,000 will be required to pay interest on the Public Debt, all gold, except about four millions for interest on the Pacific Railroad bonds. There are also some miscellaneous gold payments beside the interest on the Public Debt. We therefore estimate that for the current fiscal year about nine millions in gold and fifteen millions in currency will be required each month, on an average, to pay the Government expenses. For the currency revenues we will take

Secretary Boutwell's estimates, which are \$120,300,000 from all sources except enstomssay ten millions a month. In the customs we estimate a deficiency of at least ten per cent, taking last year's actual receipts as a basis. The receipts of last year were \$188,000,000; deduct ten per cent, and we have \$169,200,000, or \$14,100,000 per month, which, in round numbers, we shall call fourteen millions. Comparing these estimates with those of the expenditures, we see that in the aggregates they exactly balance. Twenty-four millions per month of income; twenty-four millions of outgo-nothing left for the Sinking Fund. Now we must consider that the Secretary has already had the benefit of the best month in the year for customs, which has enabled him to reduce the Public Debt seven million dollars since the 30th of June. We ought, perhaps, to give reasons why we anticipate a falling off of ten per cent. Taking the commerce of this port as a basis, we find that the decrease in imports since the 1st of July is at the rate of seventeen per cent. On the 1st of August, 1872, a reduction of ten per cent in the duties on imports took effect, and goods were left in bond to take advantage of it, so that we have no fair basis of comparison in the customs receipts between that month and August, 1873, but taking the two months of July and August together the decrease in the receipts at New-York is thirteen per cent. The monthly imports at New-York began to run below those of the preceding year in March last, and since then the decline has been growing more and more serious. The falling off in the revenue is not fully represented by the decrease in the declared values of the goods, since the greater part of the duties are specific and there has been a considerable rise in the prices of many articles, especially of metals. We think ten per cent will be found a moderate estimate of the deficiency in the revenue from duties on imports for the current fiscal year.

But suppose there should be, and it is not at all improbable, an actual deficiency in the revenues of the Treasury as compared with the expenditures. How would this deficiency be met? Would Mr. Richardson resort to the most costly of all ways of raising money, a further issue of legal tender notes? He must either do this or sell gold, and we have shown that he has little gold to sell. The latter would be the better way, even though the Secretary were compelled to avail himself of his authority to use twenty per cent of the gold belonging to private depositors. In the light of the facts we have stated, the course of Mr. Richardson in helping the Syndicate out of a scrape by redeeming eleven millions of bonds which he was under no obligation to touch will appear to have been extremely unwise. The victory over that wing of the gold gamblers operating for a rise, has been obtained at the cost of an expenditure of precious strength. From this date until the end of the year the Treasury will be compelled to sell about five millions of gold each month to provide itself with currency, unless Mr. Richardson should adopt the suicidal course of expanding the legal tender circulation. It will, for many months, be impossible for him to accumulate coin. Wall Street for a considerable time will remain overstocked with gold, and that oversupply will sooner or later be expelled from the country, all theories founded on "the bal-'ance of trade" to the contrary notwithstanding. Gold, or money, or cotton, or any other article, will, if left free, tend in that direction where there is most use and demand for it. Let the reader keep watch of the gold which is now flowing out of the Treasury and within twenty-four months he will see it flow out of the country, unless some effective measures be taken to dam it up in the Treasury again. We are now entering upon a period which will afford abundance of instruction to students of the currency. Let us hope that Congress and the country may profit by the ex-

perience, even though it turn out to be a little bitter. TRUTH AND FALSEHOOD ABOUT THE

CITY DEBT. A very stupid untruth bas been published in many of the city papers to the effect that the City and County debt has increased over twenty-three million dollars since the 1st of April, being at the rate of forty-eight million dollars a year. Those who make this charge either deliberately misrepresent, or they are ignorant that the city raises about twentyseven million dollars a year by taxation, and that the taxes are paid in after September and before April. In the interval between April child-like. There is just a suggestion of the and October the receipts from taxes are almost nothing, and the debt consequently appears to grow with frightful rapidity. THE TRIBUNE has already several times published the fact that the debt is steadily growing at the rate of ten or twelve million dollars a year. It ought not to increase another dollar, but there is still a great difference between a growth of There is also a touch of Jean Jacques Rostwelve millions and one of forty-eight millions. Street, and allow the gold and currency of the In all our strictures upon the financial shortcomings of the State, National, and Municipal Governments we have had but the single motive of making known the truth, and in this course we intend to persevere, no matter who suffers or who benefits. If the people will not see that their interests are sacrificed, we must be content to wait until they feel it.

We observe that Controller Green, in his letter published yesterday morning on the consolidation scheme, attempts to throw upon the Legislature the responsibility of protracting the existence of the deadly system of saddling the city with immense permanent debts for all conceivable purposes. The responsibility rests not on the Legislature but on the Controller himself. Will he deny that the Board of Apportionment in December last fixed the total appropriations girls! All honor to their ghostly pluck, at about thirty-eight million dollars;

and passed, providing for funding three and a half million dollars of the State tax, and that on or before the 27th of June the Board increased the cost of the Government; (2.) of Apportionment reduced the appropriations That the customs revenues have heavily de- from nearly thirty-eight millions to thirty clined. For the fiscal year ended June 30, millions, and the tax to twenty-seven millions, a sum which Mr. Green knows better than any other man in the city will not come within ten million dollars of paying the expenses? Did any law compel the Board of Apportionment to appropriate six and a half millions to pay the interest on the debt, when the sum required is nearly nine millions? Did not the law expressly require the levying of taxes sufficient to pay one-fifth of the estimated cost of the new City Prison, and has the law been obeyed? Does not the law require the City to pay its share of the State tax on or before the 1st of May, and has not Controller Green here again put himself above

the law ? We are indeed acting the spendthrift, but Controller Green has shown himself quite as parsimonious in taxing as in disbursing. He has seemed to act on the theory that the only thing to be considered is a low tax rate, while still following in the steps of Mr. Connolly in adding to the mountain of debt until the weight of interest threatens at no distant day to crush the life out of this metropolis.

THE TRIBUNE IN BROOKLYN. A branch office of The Tribune was opened yesterday in Brooklyn at No. 323 Washington-st., near the City Hall, and adjoining the Post-Office, where advertisements will be received and newsmen may obtain papers, without extra charge, at any hour after their morning supply has been exhausted. The large increase in our Brooklyn circulation and business requires that this accommodation be provided. It will also be the headquarters of a large staff of news reporters, who will continue to furnish fuller reports of Brooklyn affairs than any other

New-York paper publishes. For two years past THE TRIBUNE has labored with the non-partisan people of Brooklyn to reform the corrupt Government existing Whenever it has seen an opportuthere. nity to defeat an obnoxious measure of the Ring it has not failed to oppose and denonnce it in unequivocal language. In August and September of 1871 it made exposures of corruption which largely influenced the local election of that Fall. It began months ago a systematic opposition to the Bridge Directory and the Bridge bill, which resulted in changing one and defeating the other. It fought, unhappily without avail, the corrupted Charter of the Committee of One Hundred, which has already been proved a snare to Reform set by the Ring. Nearly two months ago it was the only journal to expose promptly the defalcations of Mills and Rodman, and to denounce the treachery by which McCue concealed the frauds of the Ring in that bank and the City Treasury. To that exposure primarily is due the popular uprising which now threatens to revolutionize the municipal government there. THE TRIBUNE recognizes the greater struggle and the higher duty before it; and its friends will observe that it is now only putting on anew armor for the old battle for Reform which it began two years ago.

KILLING GIRL-BABIES.

Mr. Carlyle we think it was who, under the influence of an uncommon bilious access, proposed that all male infants should be barreled up until they reached the age of twenty-one years. The hobbledehoy, it must be allowed, is apt to be irritating, and we may go so far as to say exasperating -a perpetual peg-top for the moral toes of the sensitive, at once noisily energetic and supremely selfish. One need not be disgracefully nervous to prefer the still, winning, soothing, and fascinating ways of the little girls who, mothers in posse though still so tender in years, put their bran-stuffed babies to cradle-songs. 'Tis the prettiest of sights and sounds. The boy is smirched by the stain of worldliness from the moment he discards long clothes-he is combative, aggressive, greedy, despotic, and sulky over his Sunday-school lessons, while the girl, unless she be a girlboy, which sometimes happens, glides into womanhood with a development which is only a daily access of all charming attributes. We suppose that it would be so even with the Chinese girls, only the Celestial parents have a habit, which our young lady readers are quite at liberty to call "horrid," of slaughtering so many of the little women. Whether as the result of drinking too much tea or of smoking too much opium, the infanticide of girls has become so common in the Flowery Kingdom that, conservative as the Government has been (of boys), it is now thought necessary to conserve the other sort, and edicts and proclamations, and like printed and paper in terrorems, have been lately issued in great numbers against the Slaughter of the She's. One of these documents, put out by the Provincial Treasurer of Hupei, is before us. It is a piece of curious simplicity, and a brief account of it may be found amusing. The Provincial Treasurer gives three rea

sons why girl-babies are drowned, and justly pronounces all three "most stupid." This kind of murder is resorted to, 1st. Because the parents have too many children already; 2d. Out of sheer chagrin because the girls are not boys; and 3d. Because the mother wishes to hire herself as a wet-nurse. Against these motives the Treasurer proceeds to argue with a simplicity sufficiently amusing and itself moral and humane aspects of the question, but there is nothing more. For the rest, this good Chinaman might be a Jeremy Bentham or a Mr. Malthus in wooden shoes. "Sons and "hens," says our amiably platitudinous friend. "are dependent upon the destiny of Heaven. and cannot be foreibly coaxed out of it." seau in the Hupei philosophy. "All those," it is said, "who are unable to feed their "children through poverty can send them to the Foundling Hospital, where they will be reared up until they become women and wives, and where they will always be sure "of enjoying a natural life term." Then. again, "Heaven's retribution is sure." . The more female babies drowned, the more will be born-the Treasurer has noticed this to be the usual result of the rash measures which he deprecates. But he reserves his very strongest point to the last. The little girls who are thus untimely cut off have a dreadful way of avenging the "deep damnation." They return as wraiths to haunt their unnatural fathers and mothers, who thus "run the risk of making victims of themselves by their "behavior." Good, say we, for the little whother they walk as pale specters or clatter

tim of an almond-eyed mamma and of a pigtailed papa, for making it hot for both of them, if permitted so to do?

Mr. Treasurer having tried the persuasive, resorts at last to the dissuasive, and announces the intention of the Government. Hereafter these girl murders will be punished " with one degree of additional severity." We are not well acquainted with Chinese Criminal Law, so that we do not know what is the additional degree of severity threatened if "any "people with conscious wickedness neglect to turn over a new leaf." But something dreadful, doubtless, will happen to themperhaps the doom of being whittled to death, or the even worse death of enforced sleeplessness. And so ends the Hupei Proclamation against Infanticide. It is not, we are sorry to say, considering its subject matter, what may be called a high-toned state-paper. There is in it hardly any trace of an appeal to conscience or the most nobly natural motives and intentions. Designed to save children, there is an odd sort of childishness about it, as if Chinese parents were themselves only babies of a larger growth. Where in all this world is there another semi-civilized government which would try the experiment of dissuading fathers and mothers from killing their female infants, by telling the murderers that the more girls they kill the more girls will be born to them? If threats of this description are effective in China, what an almost hopelessly debased people the Chinese must be! What an aggregate of anomalies-of stupidity and cleverness, of superstition and sharpness, of enormous vices and the pettiest moralities!

THE BALLOON VOYAGE.

To-day, if all go well, Prof. Wise and Mr. Donaldson will sail upon one of the most adventurous voyages ever undertaken by men. The enterprise by which they have made their names known all over the country has been a little discredited by certain vulgar tricks of advertising to which we need not refer in detail, but for these the daring aeronauts are not responsible. Such trifling circumstances will not detract from the honors due to the voyagers, or the credit that belongs to the proprietors of The Daily Graphic for their enterprise in furnishing the sinews of the expedition. Mr. Wise has been thirty years or more in preparing for this venture. It has been to him the dream of a long life. His observations in scores and scores of ascensions have been directed to the subject of a trans-oceanic voyage, and he has studied the scientific points of the problem with care and intelligence. We have reason to expect from him therefore something of permanent scientific value, and not the mere amusement of an idle curiosity. Donaldson is a gymnast whose courage and agility may perhaps be found of use in the course of the trip. Of the other travelers nothing is known. It is useless to deny that the equipment of

the balloon has fallen far short of the promises of its projectors, and that the probabilities of its ever reaching Europe are very slight indeed. It seems to have been built in an economical way by persons of little practical experience in such matters. Its capacity is far below the original estimate; it certainly cannot carry the large party originally invited to go in it, nor keep affoat even half as long as the period at first assigned; and it is understood to have been decided yesterday that it could not safely carry even its own car. If that vaunted portion of the structure be left behind, the adventurers may take their flight in the life boat, upon which they depend for the completion of their voyage. The smaller balloon, which was to have been taken as a tender, has been abandoned because the material of it proved too flimsy. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Wise's experiment should be tried under such unfavorable circumstances: but there is still a fair chance that bed and eroon over he may accomplish something, and reach the those absurd eidolons, the most soothing of Old World by water, even if he fail to reach it through the air. The whole country will wish him a prosperous trip, and whether he succeed or fail will honor his pluck in starting.

We are beginning to think that the argument that the weaker sex is not sufficiently pugnacious to furnish the republic with major-generals must be abandoned. Two young ladies of Quincy, Ill., were recently fined for pounding each other with pine boards. But a still more wonderful and decisive case recently occurred in England. Two ladies in Melsham, who had formerly kept a hotel in Bristol, having retired on their means, had a neighbor, "a retired civil servant," who claimed the right of access to a field through that of the ladies. This was stoutly resisted by them, and find-ing him with a load of hay upon their premises, they went for him not with tender glances and dissuasive speeches, but in the regular vi et armis style. One of them hit out from the shoulder with elenched fist, and smote the poor man in the face. She also raised her foot and kicked him more than once in the arm. "I never," said the complainant, touchingly, "touched her; but I told her if I was doing wrong she had a better remedy." A farmer who was driving the cart fared no better. He too "received one straight from the shoulder on the mouth," and then the fiercest of the women said to the other: "Mary, go and fetch my big knotted-stick." Then we are told the poor men "retired." and wisely. For what could they do ? Could they strike back again, when one who lays his hand upon a woman save in kindness is a monster whom it were gross flattery to call a good fellow ! However, the retired civil gentleman brought an action against the rural Amazon. He tried for £30 damages, and he got 40s .- a very inadequate finding. If woman can hit out and we cannot hit back again, and if the stoutest of us can be assaulted and battered at the low cost of twenty shillings, what becomes of us as Lords of Creation ! That's what we want to know.

Kindly consideration for people's feelings and omfort is a thing to be noted always with admiration. Therefore we are glad to chronicle the noble conduct of a young German in the West, who arranged his affairs before attempting suicide with a care worthy of Mantalini himself. Not to others did he leave the direction of his funeral ceremonies. Reporters," said he in the inevitable letter, "please not publish any details. The Coroner's jury may find any verdict except insanity on recommendation of the doctors." There are few juries so fortunate as to have a corpse leave a ready-made verdict for them, and in this case it was of little avail, since this

amiable person, being taken to the hospital immedi-

ately, recovered from his dose of cold poison.

We hear of a good many members of Congress who have not yet returned their Back Pay, but now for the first time we hear of a member who has used the ill-got cash to build a monument to perpetuate his own infamy. The Chenango Union informs us that the Hon. E. H. Prindle has invested his share of the grab (say \$5,000) in a beautiful brick block in Norwich, which structure is called and known as The Government Building. We admit that we rather like Mr. Prindle's pluck. He at least is square and honest in his dishonesty. We hope that the building is a strong one, likely to last for a good while after Prindle has gone to sattle the matter that a bill, having his sanction and proceed- the tea-cups or thump the tea-tables! Who elsewhere, and thus remain a warning to all future

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

A PROBLEM FOR NEW-YORK TO SOLVE.

ENORMOUS FREIGHTAGE FROM THE NORTH-WEST-NECESSITY OF A DOUBLE TRACK PREIGHT RATE. WAY OR OF AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIS CANAL-INEFFICIENCY OF THE PRESENT ROADS-WHAT CANADA IS DOING-WHAT NEW-YORK MUST DO. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I beg leave to state a few facts for the

consideration of the Cheap Transportation Convention to

be held to-morrow at the Cooper Institute. Between the Rocky Mountains and Lake Michigan there is territory enough, including of course the States now organized, to make 14 States as large as Ohio. The commerce of these States is all tributary to Lake Michigan or to the railways that run east from Chicago at the south end of it. Twenty-five years ago, this vast country was very sparsely settled, and most of it is so still; but nearly 10,000,000 people are now scattered over it—one-quarter of the population of the entire Union. Them there were not 100 miles of railway in it; now there are 10,000 miles, 3,000 of which were built hast year. visions from these 700,000 square miles of territory were then exceedingly small; for the last year Chicago alone shipped more than 80,000,000 bushels of cerea eastward, and yet the richness of this vast territory is only just beginning to be developed. Chicago is now daily receiving 600,000 bushels of grain. Had she the means of sending it forward cheaply, she could spare every pound of it to Eastern markets. Enough mere would be sent to her stores to supply her own wants. In round numbers, this grain would load 2,000 care daily and would require the starting of trains of 100 cars eastward every hour and ten minutes. Of course, this is our busy season, and a large percentage, probably 60 to 75, of our products will always be moved eastward by water. I have not the figures at hand that show our abipments of live stock and their product, but they foot up to millions. The manufactured and other goods, foreign and domestic, that our Western people receive in exchange for their farm products are in almost fabulous amounts, and they and your merchants and manufacturers that supply them are all equally interested in the subject of chesp trans-portation. And, besides, the figures of this year afford ut the slightest index to what they will be at the close of another quarter of a century, when the population of the North-West will have far outrun the figures of our most reckless statisticians. Since the opening of the Eric Canal in 1826, and by

the building of her railways, New-York has virtually had a monopoly of the trade of the North-West. Can she hold it i is the all-important question for your merchants and capitalists to decide. The average freight on corn and wheat by water from Chicago to New-York last year was 21 to 22c., and by rail 29 to 31 cents. At these rates, with local freights added, cern could not be shipped from Central and Western Iowa, and t was largely used there for fuel. These rates are entirely too high, and there are but two ways, so far as I can see, for New-York are entirely too high, and there are but two ways, so far as I can see, for New-York to make them less, 1st, Boild a double track railway with steel rails, and low grades for freight alone, from New-York to Chicago. Let the work be done as low as possible for actual cash, run the road honestly, and as business increases lower the rate of freights; accept a reasonable interest, say 7 or 8 per cent, and never allow the stock to be watered. Opinions of railway managers differ, but it is barely possible that on such a road, honestly built and honestly managed, the freight on a bushel of corn and wheat may be reduced to 14 or 16 cents. It must be as reduced, or as will hereafter appear, you will surely lose the trade. 2d, Though the cost would be enormous, double the capacity of the Eric Canal, and cut off its business entirely from the interal canals, whose total receipts do not pay a tithe of the cost of repairs and the wages of the political business who manage them, not to speak of their stealings. The main line has paid for itself long ago, and the State of New-York might well have made if free had it not been for its worthless lateral canals and the vampires who have consumed its revenues. If so enlarged, it would be necessary to feed around through Seneca Lake. At whatever cost, the Eric Canal should be greatly enlarged, its lateral canals should be abandoned, and its thieves must be driven out if New-York would retain the largest share of the grain trade of the North-West.

But says one, you have not mentioned the New-York Central and the Eric Railways's Certainly not; and so

out if New-York would retain the largest share of the grain trade of the North-West.

But, says one, you have not mentioned the New-York Central and the Eric Railways? Certainly not; and so far as I can see, they are not to be considered when discussing the problem of cheap transportation between New-York and the North-West. Unless some pressure can be found powerful enough to force the water out of their stock, no considerable reduction can ever be expected from their managers. They have virtually robbed the people of millions of money—enough "to buy out the law," as they have too often done, and thus procured a sort of lexal indorsement of their stupendons villandes. It well understood that Vanderbilt has watered his railway stocks to the amount of at least \$10,000 per mile, on which bogus value he insists on making a dividend of eight per cent. For this enormous swindle upon the commerce between the East and the West the people seem to have no remedy. But it is simple truth to say that the Grangers of the West will be sure to find some commerce between the East and the West the people seem to have no remedy. But it is simple truth to say that the Granzers of the West will be some to find some way to do it. As to the Eric, Jay Gould and Jim Fisk issued stock and bonds sanctioned by the purchased action of your lexislators for more than the road originally cost, and then stole them as well; and now the management of that concern pays the interest on those bonds and declares dividends on its stock, regardless of the rascality by which it was issued. Be assured, the land pirates of the Central and the Eric will never disgorge and lower their charges for freights and fares down to a fair percentage on the actual cost of their roads.

roads.

Let me fell your merchants and capitalists that the Morth-West is not always to be forced to pay regular dividends from its commerce upon the watered stocks of the Erie and the Central Railways. The Baltimore and Ohlo road, we are assured, will reach Chicago within a year. The distance to Baltimore from Chicago within a year. The distance to Baltimore from Chicago within a year. The distance to Baltimore from Chicago within a year. The distance to Baltimore from Chicago within a year. The distance to Baltimore from Chicago within a year. The distance to Baltimore from Chicago within a year of the time of the stance of the treatment of the Welland and the St. Lawrence Canals. Work on the Welland is now in progress, and assoon as Canada has time to recover from her Pacillo Railway scandal and new and honest men are placed at the head of the Government, it is believed they will open their channels of transit by water for vessels of 1,200 tons burden. Our best informed shippers are satisfied that by this route corn and wheat can be laid down in Liverpool for what it now costs to ship them from Chicago to New-York. It is agreed on all hands that It cents to lide water at Montreal will be the outside average flaure, and many believe that 12 cents will do it. If New-York means to hold the grain trade of the West she must prepare to compete with these prices. A single cent per bushel, other things being equal, in favor of the St. Lawrence will send all our foreign shipments by that route. How much, think you, New-York will get of that trade when there are full six cents per bushel, if not more, in favor of the Canada route!

I am glad your merchants are rousing themselves to the situation. They now grasp the trade of a continent; but let them not rest in fancient security. Palmyra, Alexandria, Venice, Genoa, Lisbon, Amsterdam—cach one led, if not controlied, the commerce of the works. They lost it, and by means no more controlling than now th Let me tell your merchants and capitalists that the

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The call for the public meeting this evening, at the Cooper Institute, for discussion upon the subject of cheap transportation, and the formation of a permanent association for the attainment of that object, as already received over 500 signatures. Among those which have signed it are representatives of nearly every which have signed Kare representatives of nearly every branch of trane doing business in this city. Speakers well acquainted with the snipect are to address the meeting, among whom are Mayor Haveneyer, wao is to act as Caairman, George W. Blunt. F. D. Moulton, the Hon. A. W. Tenney, C. E. Hill, L. Branfords Fruce, Gon. W. C. Kibbe, and the Hon. James W. Husted.

PERSONAL.

Judge Stanley Matthews has been dangerously Prof. F. J. Child of Harvard College is trav-

sing in the lake district of England and Scotland. A report from Salt Lake City says that George Q. Cannon, the Utah delegate to Congress, has eccretly secured divorces from his turee wives.

J. R. Strong, a young artist of Oakland, Cal., has received a gold medal from the Munich Art Academy, for displaying the greatest proficiency in a class of 132

President White of Cornell University addressed the Brazilian students of that Bustitution on Monday last, the occasion being the celebration as atheir national anniversary.

Prof. Marsh of the Yale College Exploring Expedition will remain in Sait Lake City for some days, and will then go to Oregon. His explorations in Wyoming Territory have been very successful.

English gossip says that the reigning Duke of Brunswick is about to bring action to cancel the late Duke's will, on the ground that the bulk of his property, especially the art treasures, was only held by him in trust, and could not therefore be passed out of the family. If this view is adopted, the property will descend to Duke William of Brunswick, and after him to the floure of Hanover.

Miss Alice Dutton has issued an address to the workingwomen of Bosion, informing them that it the working women of Boston, informing them that it is proposed to organize in that city a Working women's Mutual Benefit Association, having for its object "First. The providing of funds to defray the expenses of any member in time of sickness. Second: To render hat to any member in the extremity of need. Third: To provide, in case of death, respectable burial to and decreased member, is well as a certain sum to any dependent upos her for support."